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THE DEMOCRAT.

It is furnished to subscribers, postage paid, at \$2 per year; \$1 for six months; fifty cents for three months, invariably in advance. It is also delivered to any part of the city at the same rates.

Correspondence, containing important news, solicited from all parts of the county. Writers name and address required on every communication at a private guarantee of good faith.

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The Democrat.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1833.

A. McGREGOR, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
GENERAL THOMAS EWING,
Of Fairfield County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GENERAL AMERICAN V. RICE,
Of Putnam County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
CHARLES E. BROWN,
Of Hamilton County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ANTHONY HOWELLS,
Of Stark County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM T. GILMORE,
Of Preble County.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
ISAIAH PILLARS,
Of Allen County.

or Member of Board of Public Works,
PATRICK O'MARA,
Of Cuyahoga County.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Central Committee of Stark County, recently appointed for the year 1879, are hereby requested to meet at Canton on July 12, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House. Be present without fail, as business of importance will be attended to.

WM. A. LYNCH,
Chairman.
JOHN C. WELTY,
Secretary.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio will hold a meeting in Cleveland on Tuesday, July 29th.

Any legislation that cripples and paralyzes labor, and embarrasses business, certainly is not beneficial. Every act of the Republican party since 1861 has been to paralyze labor.

The calico and yard stick "clubs" of the stay-at-home veterans that Foster is trying to inaugurate throughout the State will avail nothing. Ewing and Rice clubs headed by real "veterans," will lead the van.

The Czar, on retiring to bed a couple of weeks ago, found a neatly folded and addressed package of Nihilist newspapers between the sheets, and a few minutes later, while everybody was hurrying to and fro in search of the daring emissary of the revolutionists, a Nihilist proclamation was tucked up in His Imperial Majesty's dressing-room.

When President Jackson vetoed the bank bill in 1832 he accompanied his veto with the following remarks upon the use of that last resort of the executive:

"The veto is an extraordinary power, which, though tolerated by the Constitution, was not expected by the Convention to be used in ordinary cases. It was designed for instances of precipitate legislation, in unguarded moments. * * * The veto is hardly reconcilable with the genius of our Government. It is totally irreconcilable with it if it is to be used frequently in respect to the expediency of measures, as well as their constitutionality. It is a feature of our Government borrowed from a prerogative of the British King. And it is remarkable that in England it has grown obsolete, not having been used for upward of a century. * * * Ought the opinion of one man to overrule that of a legislative body twice deliberately expressed?"

The fraudulent President has sent four vetoes to Congress, of bills prepared with deliberation and voted for by clear majorities in both Houses. Not one of these vetoes has a color of justification, and all of them belong to the lowest order of partisanship.—Canton Democrat

FOSTER'S TRIMMING.

Hon. Charles Foster has made a speech at Newark, Ohio, which the Cincinnati Commercial mentions as "not key-notes, but good music." It is indeed a regular hallooing chorus, with cymbals and tom-tom and big bass drum. Here is a fragment: "Why, fellow citizens, not a scandal against the Republican party exists anywhere in all this broad land." That is prudent policy, certainly. He rises boldly in the dock and says, not guilty. He denies everything. The time is past when even reform in the party is necessary, according to the party. It is true the sins of the party are so notorious that no proof is needed; but the distinguished trimmer desires the record and waits for technical errors in the court and other good luck to flat the party off the bar. Let the people of Ohio see that justice is done him first.—Boston Post.

THE MISFORTUNE OF MR. CHARLES FOSTER. It is not to Charles Foster's discredit that he formerly kept a store in Fostoria. But it is his everlasting misfortune that the exigencies of trade kept him behind his counter at a time when the field for the preservation of the Union. A month's enlistment, a single week at the front, or even the record of a patriotic martyr, would be more to Charles Foster in his present circumstances as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, than all the profits of his shop from April, 1861, to April, 1865.—New York Sun.

THE MINERVA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Senatorial convention for this district, held at Minerva, Wednesday of last week, was not the most harmonious affair. Stark county had three candidates, Henry A. Wise of Canton, S. C. Bowman of Massillon, and E. N. Hartshorn of Mt. Union. The different factions of this county were bitterly opposed to Mr. Wise of this city. The Republicans from the different parts of the county declaring that they were tired of being dictated to and run by the "Grand Moguls" of the Canton "McKinley, Saxton, Underhill & Co., Ring." As usual, their candidates were neither of them "gallant soldiers," but all "Major Generals" of the Calico Brigade. The following is the way the Carroll Chronicle takes of the convention:

"The post bellum warriors of this Senatorial district met at Minerva, Wednesday, to yell at the Confederate Brigadiers, congratulate themselves on saving the Union at \$13 a month in depreciated greenbacks, and incidentally to nominate a candidate for State Senator, but fate had it in store for them to get side-tracked off the main line, and get into a first-class fight among themselves. A few of the great warriors were absent, among others Major General R. H. Folger, who two years ago went over the district with a whole menagerie and side show combined. Maj. Gen. Jim Underhill, who was Probate Judge during the war, was called to the chair, and Major Gen. Harvey Eckley secretary. Nominations being in order, some Maj. General nominated Gen. E. N. Hartshorn of Mt. Union; Gen. Day nominated Gen. Henry A. Wise, both of Canton; Private U. Man nominated Maj. Gen. Bowman of Massillon; Maj. Gen. and ex-Draft Commissioner Tripp nominated Admiral Taylor of Carrollton. Gory and bloody words were used in these descriptive pedigrees. It was said of Hartshorn he "took a deep interest in the R-republican cause, circulated Republican documents in his neighborhood; hauled to the polls in his private carriage everybody who would go with him on election day, or organized the Republicans in his township and precinct," &c. Each of the other candidates received a similar endorsement, though no reference was made to their having served in the Union army, and the Democratic rebels were terribly bombarded by venomous jawbones. Battering commenced, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.	SECOND BALLOT.
Wise.....30	Wise.....31
Taylor.....13	Taylor.....15
Hartshorn.....13	Hartshorn.....14
Bowman.....11	Bowman.....10

"Two votes were cast for 'Blank,' who we presume is also a Republican Maj. General. The convention consisted of 74 warriors, and the votes of 33 would nominate. The ballots continued with about the same result, except when the Bowman support would sometimes go to either Taylor or Hartshorn, or divided between them. On the 21st ballot the result was Taylor 27, Wise 28, Hartshorn 14—five of the delegates having gone home or not voting. It being train time at this juncture, the reporters of the Chronicle left for home. We learn, however, that between five and eight o'clock a most unwholesome and unbecoming wrangle was indulged in by these noisy Generals. As night grew on some of the Major Generals returned home, and the Wise delegates, being in the majority, and having named the chairman, undertook to 'fill in' with Wise kickers from Canton, who had been brought along for that purpose. To this bill-doing proceeding other delegates objected, and a racket or a riot—both combined—seemed inevitable, and at it they went, hammer and tongs. Maj. Gen. Mong of Waynesburg, now a clerk in the Probate Judge's office, and who worked in a Wise delegate in Lew Scott's own township, very broadly intimated that if a Carroll county man was nominated, Stark county would defeat him. This was a bluff from Wise to Taylor, and the groundwork for it was here. Wise and Taylor had agreed that no announcements should be made in the Free Press prior to the Republican nomination; but the Free Press each week editorially endorsed Taylor in column and a half articles. The Wise men, further on, proposed the shameful barrier that if Taylor would agree to put \$1000 in the canvass, they would agree to nominate him; and this much they thought Admiral Taylor ought to do because Wise had agreed to spend \$2000 if he (Wise) was nominated. The Taylor men, to their credit be it said, spurned this building demand for 'corn meal,' withdrew Admiral Taylor's name and waved Carroll county chances, and the balloting proceeded amid the most bitter and acrimonious feeling, the chairman meanwhile tacitly encouraging the rowdy element from his own town, and threats toward the Major Generals in the township of Carroll county. This pandemonium continued until the 33rd ballot, 8 o'clock, when Hartshorn received 36 of the 60 votes cast, and was declared the nominee. Bowman received 13 votes, blank 3, and Taylor 8, notwithstanding the latter's withdrawal.

"Reports were current on the streets yesterday from authentic sources, that the Carroll Free Press would bolt Hartshorn's nomination; but Carroll county has too often 'turned the other cheek' to their 'big brothers at Canton' to assert their manhood at this late date."

CHARLES FOSTER said a few days since at Columbus: "I want to impress it upon all my fellow-citizens, that this will be the great issue in the coming campaign—that national authority shall be supreme—that the State must be subservient to it." Mr. Foster goes further than Webster, Alexander Hamilton, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence in defining his position. England tried to impose the same doctrine upon the heroes of the Revolution but has since discovered her mistake. Foster will undoubtedly find it a difficult task to convince citizens of Ohio that England was right when she tried to fasten the shackles of slavery upon the colonies.—Hamilton Democrat.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the Methodist Record, died at the residence of Governor Colquitt at Atlanta, Georgia. Rev. Clark was in Jefferson county, this State, and some twenty years ago established in that a juvenile educational paper called the School Day Visitor, which reached a very large circulation. It was afterwards merged into the St. Nicholas. He was the author of a number of works that met with ready sale, some of them reaching three and four editions. His health failing him, he went South under the advice of his physician, and was taken worse at his hotel in Atlanta, when Governor Colquitt had him removed to the Executive mansion.

COLORADO'S MINES.

Z. L. White, the well known correspondent of the New York Tribune, is in Colorado, and writes an interesting letter to that journal concerning the mineral productions of our sister State. Mr. White is an accurate journalist, and his statements are not only interesting, but reliable.

His letter is from the Leadville district. He says the wealth and extent of the silver deposits of that region are wonderful, but they have turned the heads of visitors, and on no subject has there been more exaggeration. The stories about an annual product of thirty or forty million dollars are purely sensational. Nearly all the ore produced is smelted at Leadville, because it would not pay to transport it to other points to be smelted. There are eight smelting works at Leadville, capable of producing, if they run to their fullest capacity, 400 tons of ore per day. The average product of the ore reduced is about 100 ounces of silver to a ton. This is a very liberal estimate. If all smelters there now had been run to their fullest capacity, they would have turned out, during the last five months, about \$6,000,000 worth of bullion. But two or three of them were completed but very recently, and as late as the last of February only three were running. So that Mr. White thinks \$2,000,000 would be a fair estimate of the amount of bullion produced in the Leadville district during the past five months.

After the first of July eight more smelting works will be completed. These will make the aggregate smelting capacity of all the works in the district about \$8,000,000 per annum, but there is no evidence that the mines about Leadville will produce that amount of ore. He thinks \$8,000,000 will be a liberal estimate of the amount of bullion that will be turned out during the last six months of the present year.

Mr. White says the estimate of \$100,000,000 or \$125,000,000 as the output of silver in the carbonate belt of Colorado, or in the whole State, is also a great exaggeration. The silver product of this State last year was in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. There will undoubtedly be some increase this year outside of the carbonate belt, but it will not be very great—two or three million dollars will probably cover it. And, in conclusion, he gives as his opinion, based on the best information he can obtain, that Leadville will not send to market this year more than \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 worth of silver, and that the product of the State of Colorado will not be more than \$25,000,000.

POSTORIAL NOTES.

Gen. Ewing has gone to Atlantic City to indulge in the luxury of a two weeks' vacation, before entering upon the work of mashing the Fostoria statesman. There is no use of his being in a hurry, for the Fostoria pilgrim's feet are sore, and his heart is heavy.—Plain Dealer.

Charley Foster has got out of all his bad scrapes by "crawling out." He "crawled out" of going to war, and escaped the draft by joining a home guard regiment; and "crawled out" of going to Johnson's Island to guard rebel prisoners, by desertion. He "crawled out" of helping to inaugurate Nicholls and Wade Hampton, to secure the counting in of Hayes, by turning stalwart, and lying himself into the nomination for Governor. Charley can "crawl out" of a hole as any many-sided scrub politician in the State of Ohio.—Gen. Steedman in Toledo Democrat.

The Republicans in this State are running the campaign on "crawling out." They rose to eminence from the yardstick, and Col. Hoop in liquor, who obtained greatness through a gas company; and so the wicked boys are shouting for calico and gas.—Hardin Co. Democrat.

"We fought four years for the maintenance of the Union; we triumphed," said Citizen Foster in his speech at Newark last Saturday. "We killed the bear," said the gentleman who sat on the rafters while his wife beat the brains out of the beast with the fire shovel.—Enquirer.

The Seitz law is a good thing, and may land some of the Republicans of Seneca county in the Penitentiary if they don't look out. If last fall's game is repeated this time, we know it will, and we can name the point it will hit. The Democracy propose to have an honest and free election this fall, if it sends all their opponents up. Mark that.—Tiffin Advertiser.

The rigid enforcement of the Seitz law will knock War Stick Foster clear out of time. Charley can't "rally round the flag" worth a cent unless he can buy votes.—Toledo Democrat.

Mr. Foster of Fostoria can't afford to scatter himself much in this campaign. The milk in his cocoanut won't furnish enough butter to cover a very wide expanse of bread.—N. Y. Star.

Charley Foster's paper at Fostoria, the Review, speaks of Generals Ewing and Rice as "renegade soldiers." Where was Pilgrim Foster when these soldiers, "renegades," were at the front?—Plain Dealer.

HOW THE PRINCE IMPERIAL DIED.

The Prince Imperial, who was always desirous to be actively employed, was anxious to join Lieut. Carey, of the Ninety-eighth, who was starting with six men of Bettering's Horse on a reconnoitering expedition. The staff objected to his going, but he laughingly overruled their objections, and started. Lieutenant Carey, leader of the reconnoitering party, gave the following account of the expedition: "We left Koppie Allen at half-past seven, rode to Iteteli and waited for the Basutos. The Prince being impatient at their non-arrival rode on without them to a hill seven miles and a half this side of Iteteli; he reconnoitered with telescopes for one hour, but saw no one; descended to a deserted kraal in the valley below, off saddled and rested one hour. I reminded the Prince of the hour. He said, 'Wait ten minutes.' At length, as we were about to resaddle our horses, I saw the black faces of the Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The Prince, looking around, said, 'I see them too.' We leaped upon our horses and rode off amid a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as soon as they saw us mounting, rushed forth on all sides from the maize. All rode off. On crossing the donga, 200 yards away, we noticed the Prince's horse following riderless. I expect the Prince had been killed in the kraal. Two of the escort were killed." From all accounts it appears that Lieutenant Carey and the troopers who saved themselves ran away at the first sight of the Zulus and left the young Prince, who had some difficulty in mounting from the tearing of the saddle flaps, to his fate. Later accounts say that Lieutenant Carey galloped five miles without stopping after the scare.—N. Y. Tribune.

A VOICE FROM MAINE IN FAVOR OF EWING.

Gen. Sam Cary is in correspondence with the leaders of the Greenback party of Maine in regard to the policy of their party, both East and West. The following letter, from Hon. Geo. W. Ladd, one of the members of Congress elected by them, will show that they favor Ewing's success, believing that it will be of substantial advantage to them in the fight in which they are now engaged with the Republicans of the far down East State:

BANGOR, ME., July 3, 1879.

GEN. CARY, CINCINNATI—Dear Sir: We were largely indebted to Hon. T. Ewing for his noble position on the currency question in the forty-fifth Congress. His speeches on the Silver bill were used by us like the club of Hercules for the success of the Greenback party in Maine. The result is, this year we are "kicking with one heart and one mind." Democrats and Greenbackers, trying to outdo each other in offering up upon the altar of our country former differences for the paramount object of securing a permanent currency reform. If the Greenbackers of Ohio will imitate us, and generously come forward and support Ewing (for he is deserving of it. He met with us in conference in Washington, and gave us help and strength by his presence and counsel, so that we found our differences more in name than in principle); then they will add a great incentive to all Democrats to do likewise, and vote for Smith; and if we can promise our people that Ewing shall be elected by the Democrats and Greensbacks, we can hope and promise the full success of ideas on currency reform. And in 1880 we can elect a Senator to represent this State who will vote for the reform we all desire and deem vital to our future prosperity. The defeat of Ewing in consequence of the action of a portion of the Greenback party who, I have the charity to believe, are laboring under a misapprehension of our condition in Maine, will put us back a decade and temporarily paralyze our efforts, as a similar event did in Ohio to our unfortunate Democratic friends.

In union is strength. Our watchword in Maine is, "Those who think alike should vote together."

God knows we have an enemy to fight who sleepeth not, neither doth he tarry in his efforts to control; and every tick of the clock he is strengthened, and we are being weakened by tightening chains forged in the Treasury Department in Washington. If fail we must, let it not be written as our political epitaph, "The Greenback party quarreled on minor issues, died by dividing its strength." Let our mission rather be as cosmopolitan as that of the Savior of mankind, and let the fishermen preach it from every house top, until the men in high places learn to bow to labor and industry, which has alone made all we are as a nation.

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. LADD.

FOSTORIA.

In the sweltering days of July, 1863, when the fate of the Union was trembling in the balance, and there seemed to be more than an even chance that it would fall on the wrong side, little Charley Foster of Fostoria was behind the counter in his store, measuring out calicoes and dispensing groceries at war prices, whereby Mr. Foster prospered in this world's goods, his store grew to a village, and in time became known to the good people of the neighborhood as Fostoria. Such is the crimsoned war record of the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, who rushes to the front about an eighth of a century after it is all over, and waving the bloody shirt on the end of his old yard stick, demands that the South shall be put down. He wants the polls manned with soldiers and the country swarming with deputy marshals, to arrest and imprison the hapless opponents of the Republican party. To peace the sword, in war the yard stick!

In those July days, which tried men's souls, Thomas Ewing was marching and fighting over the dusty plains of Kansas and Missouri, where the battle raged furiously. It was desperate warfare. There the enemy was to be met, not only in open and fair battle, but in every bush and behind every fence and stone wall. Some of Gen. Ewing's methods have been criticised for their extreme severity, a severity, however, which did not exceed that of Grant, or Sheridan in the valley of Virginia, or of Sherman in the march to the Sea. Ewing issued an order requiring the immediate removal of all disaffected persons from a large district, and the confiscation and destruction of forage and other property which might be of use to the enemy. This certainly was not justice by "due process of law." It was the wild work of civil war in a region where the conflict was carried on with exceptional ferocity. But there was fully as good reason and authority for it as for the far more dangerous and equally unconstitutional use of the army at the polls.

Gen. Ewing met the foe in arms in one spirit; he meets him vanquished and submissive in another. Having fought for the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, he demands the complete restoration of the rights and liberties of the people under them. With him battles are battles and elections are elections.

Mr. Charles Foster was not abroad during the war, but if we understand him aright, he would like our future elections to be battles with the embodied force all on one side.—N. Y. Sun.

CLEVELAND.

Several Large Works Destroyed by Fire.

CLEVELAND, O., July 8.—At half-past seven this evening a fire broke out in the upper story of Denham's planing mill on Scranton avenue and spread rapidly, destroying the Variety Iron Works, the Atlantic & Great Western freight depot, the two-story building occupied by East, King & Clint, lumber dealers, and a large quantity of rough and finished lumber belonging to different yards. A brisk wind was blowing and only by great exertion the fire was gotten under control. At one time it bid fair to burn both sides of Scranton avenue from Spring bridge to Atlantic passenger depot.

The losses are as follows: Variety Iron Works, loss, \$25,000 to \$40,000; insured for \$18,000. J. T. Denham's planing mill, loss, \$20,000; insured for \$3,000. Wood, Perry & Co.; loss on lumber, \$15,000 to \$20,000; fully insured. The loss of freight in the Atlantic freight depot was light. All the loaded cars were pulled out, and \$600 will cover the loss of small freight. The loss on the building is about \$20,000. The insurance is divided up in small amounts among the different companies the names and amounts of which cannot be ascertained to-night.

FAIRFIELD county promises Ewing 2,000 majority. The Plain Dealer predicts that the Democratic State ticket will make greater gains in this county over the vote of 1878 than any other county in the State, Lucas alone excepted.

KANSAS AND COLORADO.

A Kansas paper asserts that more gold could be dug out of the wheat fields, and more silver in the corn fields of Kansas than could be extracted from the flinty hills of Colorado. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune fully confirms this statement.

The product of the live stock of Kansas for the year 1878—that is, the animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, and the product of dairies—aggregated \$10,415,339.32; and the increase in the value of live stock aggregated \$6,401,871.02; a total value of \$16,817,210.32. This is two thirds of the total of Colorado's mineral products. And the products of the live stock of Kansas alone equal in value the entire mineral products of the famous Leadville district.

The field products of Kansas for 1878 aggregated \$49,914,434.38, or double the value of the mineral products of the entire State of Colorado.

The market garden, apianary and horticultural products of Kansas for 1878 aggregated \$2,945,422.31, or nearly one-third of the total mineral products of the Leadville district.

The total valuation of the farm products of Kansas for 1878 was \$69,677,067.31, or nearly three times the value of the mineral products of Colorado.

We are glad Colorado is where it is, and what it is. Unquestionably Colorado is one of the richest mineral regions on the continent, and will, within a few years, have an immense population engaged in mining industries. We believe the time is near at hand when nearly all the products of our fields, orchards and vineyards will go West instead of East. Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona are mineral and mining countries, and Kansas, an agricultural State, is their nearest neighbor. The transportation lines of Kansas closely connect with all the mining districts of these States and Territories. And Kansas will, in the near future, supply the busy delvers in the mines of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona with all the flour, meal, beef, pork and fruit they consume. They will be the best customers of Kansas.

SENATOR THURMAN.

He is Satisfied with the Result of the Recent Extra Session.

Baltimore, July 8.—Yesterday Senator A. G. Thurman of Ohio, and his wife, arrived in this city from Washington, and proceeded to the steamer William Crane, to make a trip to Boston. The distinguished statesman was in pretty good health and spirits, though suffering from a slight cold. He said he hoped the trip to Boston would do him good. He was running away from interviews and newspaper men, and wanted rest. He did not propose to stay long enough in Boston to give the interviewers any chance at him. He expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the recent extra session of Congress.

The Democrats gained all they expected, except the United States marshal's bill, and there are no elections to come off, except in California and one or two other States, before Congress meets again and by that time Congress might be able to accomplish something. He said he was very hopeful of a favorable result to Ohio, as he was of the Democratic outlook all over the country. He had great hopes of Democratic success from every point of view, and thought all good Democrats ought to feel encouraged. The extra session of Congress had done good work, and he felt sure the party was on a better footing than ever before. They would go before the country with a record in favor of a free ballot-box, while the Republicans had by their speeches and votes in Congress, committed themselves against it. He thought appearances and facts were decidedly on the side of the Democracy. Mr. Thurman said when he arrived at Boston he would probably extend his trip to New England, but that depended on how he felt when he got there. His hair is partly gray; he has a pleasant, intelligent countenance. Mrs. Thurman is a small and delicate lady; very amiable and pleasing in deportment.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Prominent Citizen Found Dead in the P. E. Seminary Grounds, New York. No Clue to the Perpetrators of the Deed.

New York, July 5.—John F. Seymour, a retired crockery merchant, a brother-in-law of Bishop Seymour, of the Protestant Episcopal church, was found dead yesterday morning in the grounds of the General Theological Seminary, with a bullet wound in his heart. Bishop Seymour was a bachelor and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour kept house for him. The seminary grounds are enclosed by a wooden picket fence. The grounds are a great resort for tramps and disreputable characters after dark, and Mr. Seymour has been in the habit of going round every night to drive out intruders.

About 9:30 Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Seymour were sitting together at an open window. He directed her attention to what he said was a woman dressed in white, sitting on the grass and an attendant gentleman near. Mrs. Seymour said she could see the woman only; took an opera glass and then said "she did 'see' a man and a woman." A few moments afterward and a little before ten o'clock, Seymour said he would go out; his intention was to send the man and woman off of the grounds. About half an hour later Mr. Seymour saw that the man and woman were gone.

On the same evening Bishop Seymour was away from home until about 11 o'clock. When he came back he was about to lock the doors for the night, when his sister stopped him, saying that Mr. Seymour had gone out to walk about the grounds, telling her that he was going to look for tramps. Not having returned by two o'clock in the morning, the two left the house to search for the missing gentleman, and about midnight between the Western Seminary building and Tenth avenue they almost stumbled over the dead body of the man they were searching for. Mr. Seymour lay on his back on the grass, just at the edge of the walk. Examination showed that Mr. Seymour's death was due to a single pistol shot in the left breast. The body was moved to the house, where the ball was extracted and seen to be of what is called 22 calibre, which is used in the smallest revolvers made.

The National View, the Greenback organ at Washington, supported by forced Republican levies on Government clerks, is carrying out its part of the contract with fidelity. It pitches into Gen. Ewing politically and personally, and says he is "the most thorough political gambler living." The View earns its money.

NOTES OF THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

(From the Carroll Chronicle.)

Look at the awful and alarming picture! Twenty Confederate Generals and but four Union Generals in the United States Senate, exclaimed Maj. Gen. Bill Day, with a theatrical flourish at the Minerva convention. Just so, William R. The Senators from the Northern States have been principally chosen by the Republican party, and the few Union Generals who yet remain with that party would have very little chance with your Jim Blaines, who hired a substitute, or your Don Cameron, who had mule contracts during the war. Confound yourself General. The Democratic party will soon have the pleasure of sending up to the Senate a few real, live Union Generals in place of your feather-bird warriors who have sold out the people to the money lords of Wall street and Europe. We propose to send Gen. Ewing shortly.

There were five candidates for State Senator before the Minerva convention. Not one of them were soldiers in the late war. They are all Major Generals in the war inaugurated by the yardstick, featherbed, officeholding, stay at home heroes, who commenced hostilities when Lee surrendered at Appomattox. The officers and orators of the convention were also Major Generals; every one, except Private U. Man, the Corinthian Captain. Republican love for the soldier is generally put into the platform.

Major Gen. Underhill got up on his military ear at the convention. Considering that, during the war this General Judge was smelling the battle from afar; was fortified behind his desk in the Probate Judge's office of Stark county at \$6,000 a year, during all the late war; he exceeded old Jack Falstaff himself on Wednesday. As a manager of a convention of office-seekers, James, from his long experience, has become brilliant. How he would control a company of soldiers is yet hidden in the future.

Major Gen. Tripp, in the Minerva convention, emptied himself of his usual epithets of "villainous copperheads," "racally Democrats," "scondrelly opposition," &c. In fact the discharge from this big gun reminded one of Capt. McMullen's Jackass Battery, which was known in the mountains of Virginia in the early part of the war. The only difference was that in this case the howitzer was inside the mule, while in the other case it was mounted on the mule's back.

Admiral Taylor made a magnificent little speech Wednesday. He had repeated it so often out in his coal house that he could recite it perfectly. If the Admiral had held his chin about two inches higher it would have been the proper thing. A year's service in that other war in 1861-5 would have improved the Admiral in this respect.

The Canton Republicans like no better afternoon's entertainment, of a convention day, than to spank the Carroll Republicans. The Canton bulldozers strike from all sides, but the Carroll county innocents step up each year smilingly, saying, "Here we are—spank us again."

Gen. John C. Mong says the Republicans of Stark will not vote for a Carroll county man. The office-seekers who represented Carroll at the convention swear that the Republicans of Carroll shall vote for a Stark county man.

It is only the U. S. Senator that will save Hartshorn, said a full hundred disaffected Republicans yesterday, in Carroll. They were swearing worse than "our army in Flaunders."

"Your d-d little whippoorwill county doesn't deserve any district office."—Maj. Gen. Underhill to the Carroll delegates.

The Minerva convention opened up with a grand charge on the confederate brigadiers, and ended in a Kilkenny cat fight.

BOSS SHEPHERD'S MINE.

Looking After the Property of the Famous Marquis of Bustamante.

For nearly six months Gov. Shepherd has been negotiating with the owners for what is known as the Batopilas mine, located in the State of Chihuahua, about 300 miles from Mazatlan, on the coast, and Tucson, the principal point in Arizona. Two weeks ago the conditional papers were signed, and yesterday the adventurous "Boss," accompanied by Gov. McCook of Colorado, Mr. Stevens, both of them interested in the venture, Mr. Randolph, an eminent New York mining expert, and an experienced Mexican miner, started to examine the property. From Mazatlan the party will make its way eastward to the Sierra Madre mountains, at the foot of which is the wonderful mine of the Batopilas. Up to 1820 the Marquis of Bustamante, a name that has probably been considered as fabulous as that of the explorer Gulliver, or the voracious chronicler Eli Perkins, owned and worked the Batopilas mines, and when the lucky old man was gathered to his fathers, he had extracted therefrom not less than \$30,000,000. One day the King of Spain heard of him and his mine, and straightway ordered it to be seceded to the State, but the crafty Bustamante reckoned that a part was better than the whole, and loaded up a ship with a million dollars worth of silver bars, which he sailed with to the palace door, and obtained a reversal of the order in council. In 1862 the well known firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., obtained possession of the Bustamante property, and have since owned and operated it. The yield has not been near so large, but it has been steady. A great tunnel was projected, and has been pushed nearly half a mile into the mountain, crossing eighteen veins, one of which \$2,500,000 were taken out in six months' time. But Wells, Fargo & Co., have grown old, and counting their wealth by the tens of millions as they do, have finally agreed on a price at which they will sell the famous mines to Gov. Shepherd and his associates, and hence the department chronicled above.—Washington Post.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Arctic exploring yacht Jeannette sailed this afternoon. Long before her departure the pier heads and ships along the city front and hill tops were crowded with spectators, and the bay was lively with yachts and steamers. Some delay occurred, and it was not until four p. m. the order was given to weigh anchor. The Jeannette steamed slowly down the harbor amid the dipping of flags, screaming of steam whistles and a salute of ten guns from Fort Point. The Jeannette was deeply loaded with coal and stores, and her progress was slow that it was not till half past six that she got outside the heads. Here she stopped a few moments, while the wife of Lieut. DeLong was transferred to the yacht Frolic. The steamers and yachts in attendance then passed under the stern of the Jeannette, the crowds on board cheering Lieut. DeLong and